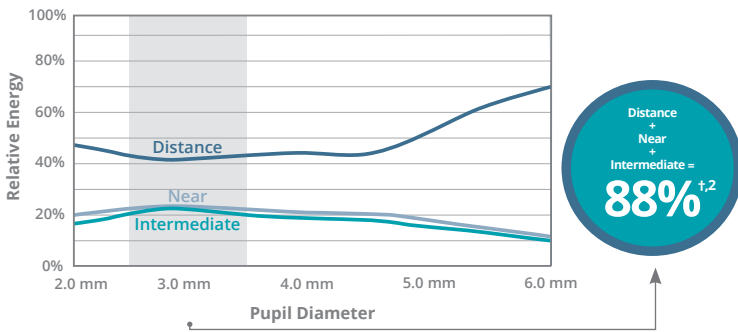


ACRYSOF® IQ PANOPTIX™ IOL VS. TRADITIONAL TRIFOCAL IOLS

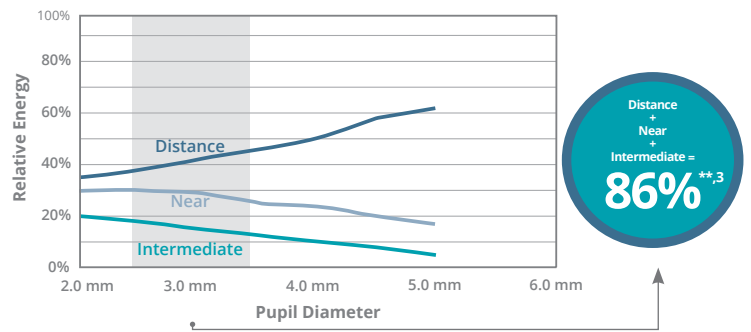
Higher Total Light Utilization¹⁻³

AcrySof® IQ PanOptix™ IOL
Light Energy Distribution¹
(at 550 nm wavelength)



[†]88% total light utilization at a 3.0 mm simulated pupil size.

PhysIOL FineVision* IOL
Light Energy Distribution³

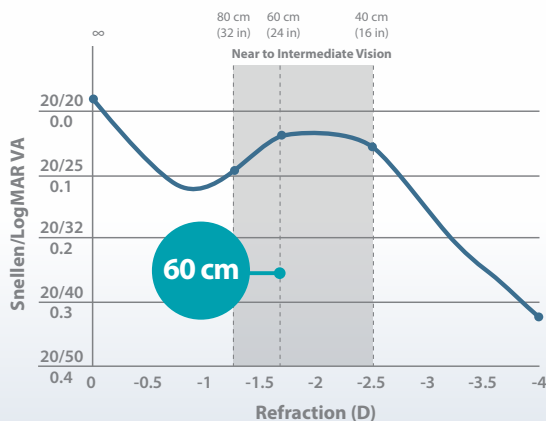


^{**}86% total light utilization at a 3.0 mm pupil size.

There has not been a study to show that the difference between these light utilization values are clinically significant.

Designed for More Comfortable Near to Intermediate Range of Vision^{2,4-9}

AcrySof® IQ PanOptix™ IOL Theoretical Binocular Defocus Curve²



Continuous range:
40-80 cm²
Preferred focal point:
60 cm⁴⁻⁶

Traditional Trifocal IOLs

80 cm
Not ideal for many
intermediate tasks
such as computer
work^{5,6,8,9}

Image-based visual acuity (VA) estimation method is computationally configured via artificial neural network architecture based on four IOLs with published clinical VA data.
*Trademarks are the property of their respective owners.



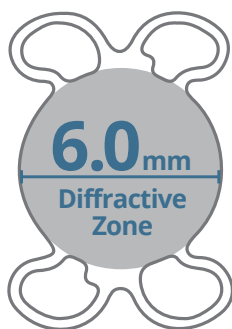
Smaller Diffractive Zone Designed for Less Pupil Dependence^{4,7-9}

AcrySof® IQ PanOptix™ IOL⁴



Non-Apodized Diffractive Structure¹

PhysIOL FineVision* IOL^{7,8}



Convolved Diffractive Structure⁸

ZEISS AT LISA* IOL⁹



Non-Apodized Diffractive Structure⁹



Proven AcrySof® Material Associated with Lower PCO/Nd:YAG Rates^{10,11}

AcrySof® Hydrophobic acrylic material: Associated with lower PCO/Nd:YAG rates^{10,11}

AcrySof® Hydrophilic acrylic material: Associated with higher Nd:YAG rates^{10,11}

The AcrySof® IQ PanOptix™ IOL is designed to approximate youthful vision to help patients adapt more naturally to their visual preferences.^{3,4}

* Trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

1. AcrySof® IQ PanOptix™ IOL Directions for Use.

2. Alcon Laboratory Notebook:14073:77-78.

3. Gatinel D, Pagnouille C, Houbrechts Y, Gobin L. Design and qualification of a diffractive trifocal optical profile for intraocular lenses. *J Cataract Refract Surg.* 2011;37(11):2060-2067.

4. PanOptix™ Diffractive Optical Design. Alcon internal technical report: TDOC-0018723. Effective date 19 Dec 2014.

5. Charness N, Dijkstra K, Jastrzembki T, et al. Monitor viewing distance for younger and older workers. Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society 52nd Annual Meeting, 2008.

http://www.academia.edu/477435/Monitor_Viewing_Distance_for_Younger_and_Older_Workers. Accessed April 9, 2015.

6. Average of American OSHA, Canadian OSHA and American Optometric Association Recommendations for Computer Monitor Distances.

7. Gatinel D, Houbrechts Y. Comparison of bifocal and trifocal diffractive and refractive intraocular lenses using an optical bench. *J Cataract Refract Surg.* 2013;39(7):1093-1099.

8. PhysIOL FineVision* Sales Brochure.

9. ZEISS AT LISA* IOL Sales Brochure.

10. Boureau C, et al. Incidence of Nd:YAG laser capsulotomies after cataract surgery: comparison of 3 square edge lenses of different composition. *Can J Ophthalmol.* 2009;44:165-170.

11. Gauthier L, et al. Neodymium:YAG laser rates after bilateral implantation of hydrophobic or hydrophilic multifocal intraocular lenses: Twenty-four month retrospective comparative study. *J Cataract Refract Surg.* 2010;36:1195-1200.